#### Business Notices.

WHITE'S CORRUGATED HAT, for the Holidays. is a mething entirely new in the Het line, with his new style of patent brim; just the Het to make your calls in on New Year's Day. Call and "ramilon. WHITE No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

Whith No. 212 Broadway, corner Falton et.

Pianos, Pianos—Enormous Reduction In
Prices—Superior toned Pianos for One Sundered and Serventy fire Dollare—interior of as good quality, and the entire enty fire Dollare—interior of as good quality, and the entire case plain and imitation of seak or conseved. Excellent Planos case plain and imitation of seak or conseved. Excellent Planos case plain and imitation of seak or conseved. Excellent Planos of stips and prices, comprising those of tend forest manufactorist; smoog them the celebrated Solitar Planos of stips and prices, comprising those of tend forest manufactorist; smoog Second hand Planos at great hargains, prices from \$40, 655, \$470, 690, 4115, \$125, \$130, \$100 and \$200. Each instrument guaranteed.

No. 373 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PUR-CHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HOMPINEY WILL now sell off their stock of Carpets, &c., at the lowest prices.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner of White-st. WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality Recov. Manz CLOTHING, comprising Overcoats, Business Gents, Pastaloons, Vests, &c., at wholessie prices, with a view of resistering the new premises at the old stand, No. 211 Stondway, on the let of February next, with an entire new stock.

WM T JENNINGS NOS 7 and 9 SETTLEYST.

WM T JENERGE NO. 7 and 9 BETTAYEL.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S
PATRY.—Teclve years in use, and never a dollar's worth of
books or papers consumed in one of them. They have been
tested in accidental fires one hundred and several plus times;
rey suitable for New Year's presents. For sale by
STEARS & Makris, Nos. 144 and 144 Water at.
The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich
& Co.'s Patrata.

NOTICE.—As we wish to make room for a large

BLANK BOOKS-All kinds, at low prices, Also, Paper and Stationery articles, Disries and Daily Jonals, Copying Presses, &c. Books made to pattern Garachire, Checks, Notes, &c. Francis & Lourage, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS-SPECIAL NOTICE. - In AND VIRY WONDERFUL!-HYGEANA

NEW AND VIRY WONDERFUL — HYGEANA SECURIT HOME TO THE BORN OF THE MILLTON.

From The New York Dutchman of Jan 14.

"A wonderful discovery has recordly been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consemption, Asthma, and all discover of the Lange. We refer to Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Israel Ryckan Vafor and Cherry Symp." With his new method, Dr. C. has restuced many efflicted ones to health, as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the freatment, a physician remeate: "Its evident that inheling, constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole serial cavities of the lange, and thus exapt he many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion."

direction."

The Inheler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient the least inconvenience—the heat of the body seing summint to evaporate the fluid

Hundreds of cases of cares like the following might be

Hundreds of cases of cure like the following might be named:

One package of the Hygoana has cured me of the Asthma of all years standing.

Jan F. Kernerran.

Jan F. Kernerran.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years' standing, by Dr. Cardis's Hygeana.

Mangarer Easton Broonlys, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Hamound at, New York, was cured of a severe case of Bhoochitis by the Hygeana.

My slate has been cured of a divireasing cough of several years's anding, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the riggeous.

J. H. Garnaut F. M. Richmond, Me.

Prof. S. Center, of New York, writes as follows:
Guntar Shurs and stocked visions of the solid service of the service of the surface of the

A YOUNG LADY RECOVERED FROM THE

Every attempt to menstruste was accompanied by severa sine in the back and loins, weight at the lower part of the ab-louen, aching along the thighs, with great least ude, but no

cains in the back and form, which great lassicule, but no discharge.

She had given up her place at the mills, and was going home to her native bills in disc, (so easy her, mother in a letter to Dr. A. J. Perry, of Manchester). Dr. Pesry had trid the R. R. Relits I in his family, he ken't is wonderful power, and its peculiar efficiesy. She consented to try the R. R. R. Treatment, took R. R. Regulators every night, and when the expectes period arrives for nature to perform her duties, she soaked her

IN A FEW HOURS, THE USUAL PLOW
was restored. She centinged the Regulators for one mouth
and is now perfectly regular, and as blooming and healthy as

For all female difficulties the R R. R. Ramedies are quick, save and effectual. Tense who would avoid ill health and long suffering will find present relief to R R R. See that each of the R R. Remedies has two far-simile signatures of Radway & Go. on each label.

N B - R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere. Radway & Co. Proprietors of Radway's READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Office, No. 167 Fulton st. up stairs. New York.

LYON'S KATHAHON.—The incontested, the in-contestible superiority of this article for restoring and beauti-fying the human heir, has won for it a celebrity unprecedented in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all declera-everywhere for 25 cts. a bottle. LYON, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

THEATRICAL .- Mr. Buchanan made his promised appearance, last night, at the Metropolitan, b very large audience. He played Hamlet. We saw but a small portion of it, but from that glimpse we concluded that it was a very uneven performance, with some good points, and some very bad ones. His intension often degenerated into a species of chanting, and snon his utterance was too rapid for the proper comprehension of any one not versed in the text. He was very favorably received, and generously applauded; and, having so well satisfied so large and intelligent an audience, will be very likely to meet with continued favor. With one or two ex ceptions he was rather burdened than supported. A fall of curtain be was called forward and vociferous ly cheered by Young Americs, which seems inclined champion him in any event. He thanked his admirere in a neat speech, of moderate length and modest tone, and retired with three cheers. To night he plays Mucleth

Guy Mannering was got up in fine style on Monday night, at the Broadway, when the house was im-mensely crowded. The piece went off with great celat. Last night The Enchantress drew a large audience. To-night, The Beggar's Opera, and to-

morrow night, Guy Mannering.

At Niblo's to-night, the English Opera Troupe make their last appearance, the proceeds of the per formance going to the benefit of the poor. The bill offers the 3d act of the Bohemian Girl, the 3d act of Lucy of Lamme moor, The Savage and the Maiden, and a number of songs. Let there ba a full house.

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.-This leading New-England journal, which now enjoys a vigorous maturity—having been established some forty years has recently changed its "outward seem and made its appearance in an entirely new typo graphical dress. It is still under the charge of original editor, Mr. Nathan Hale, assisted by his son, Charles Hale, who brings the energy, tact, and varied accomplishments of his youth, to the support of the tipe knowledge, wide experience, and habitual discretice for which the venerable senior of the journal inguished. We wish for this characteristic representive of Boston thought and feeling, as prosperous a career for the next half-century as has marked its past history.

COMPLAINTS .- A book is opened in the Mayor's Office to record all manner of complaints for violation of Corporation laws, and the Mayor promises to attend to them as far as he has power.

# New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this week must

#### CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

SENATE, Jan. 2 - The only matter of general inter-cat in the Senate was the discussion of Mr. Brodhead's bill granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States. Several amendments were proposed by different Senators. Some of them were negatived, and others are under discussion Debate desultory. At forty minutes past 3 the Sen-

House, Jan. 2 .- The Dipolomatic and Consular bill was reported, and posponed for a week. The bill to amend the Public Lands Graduation Act of last session was taken up, question being on amendment to limit its benefits to citizens and those who have declared their intentions to become such. After a short sparring about Know-Nothings, the bill and amendment were recommitted to the Public Lands Commit-tee. President Pierce's Veto of the Internal Improvement bill of last session was received and read. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Mayall made a speech against the Reciprocity Treaty, and gave notice of a bill for the mucompact-breakers, and made a vigorous speech for freedom. The bill to prevent the introduction of foreign criminals and paupers was reported, but Immediately recommitted to the Commerce Committee

The metropolis never enjoyed more delightful New-Year's weather than on Monday. It was just cool enough to make walking more comfortable than riding: clear, without the full glare of sunlight, and the streets, except at some of the crossings, were dry without being slippery; and the weather was fully enjoyed. More than two bundred thousand men and boys were busied from morning titl midnight in calling upon their friends in this City and Brooklyn; and probably not less than two millions of calls were made.

Both Boards of the new Common Council will meet this afternoon for business. A nong the matters which will, probably, soon come up are the New City Hall, the repurchase of the Gancevoort Property, the Extension of Park-place to meet Beekman-at , with a view to having the Post-Office on the lower corner of the Park, a proposition to lease the markets and establish anew market system, and the Russ & Reid contract.

Full details of the organization of the new City Governments, in this City and Brooklyn. with the Inaugural Messages of Mayor Wood and Mayor Hall, are given in our paper of this

In the organization of the Illinois Legislature. yesterday, the Douglass Nebraska candidate for Speaker was beaten out of sight by a decided opponent of the Missouri Compromise Repeal. Another of Mr. Richardson's popular sovereignty

On the election of Speaker in the Assembly, yesterday, Mesers. C. C. LEIGH and JOHN S. COCKS, Maine Law independents ) from this City, voted

Mr. Littlejohn. Mr. Joseph H Petty (Know-Nothing pure and simple,) voted for Stevens. Mr. Waterbury, (the Know Nothing from the adjoining District of Westchester, ) also voted for Stevens. Mr. HUNT, (Silver Gray Whig, from the upper District of Westchester, did not vote. Messre. Headley, of Orange, Lamport, of Outario, and T. W. PALMER, of Chautauque. (reputed Know Nothings.) voted for Mr. Littlejohn. Mesers, Allen, Beyes, Clark, Devening, Hunt, Maguire, E. Miller, Seagrist, E. L. Smith, and S Smith, were either absent or did not vote. Mr. R der. of Queens, (Temperance Dem.) voted for Littlejohn. Messrs Littlejohn and Stevens did not vote. We think we may say that the vote for Mr. Littlejohn was more than a party one, and exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his friends. We trust it is but an augury of the success which awaits his exertions to guide the deliberations of the House to important and salutary results.

### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Sepate remains organized as last winter, except that the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Lieut,-Governor elect, succeeds the Hon, Sanford E. Church as President ex officio. No new Member offers, but one is to be elected from Outario and Livingston Counties in place of the Hon. Myron H. Clark e'ected Governor.

In the Assembly, the condidates for Speaker, Clerk, Sergeaut at Arms &c., selected by a Whig Caucus the evening previous, were all elected by majorities of about two to one. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN of Oswego is the Speaker elect, beating Ambrose Stevens of Genesee. R. U. SHEARMAN of Utica is reclected Clerk.

The Ullmannites had been several days hard at work to organize the House on a 'Know-"Nathing" basis, Mr. Stevens being their first candidate for Speaker. They suppose that, by worrying the Whies who had the "Knox Noth. ing" support for him, they might give him the election. It soon appeared that the Whigs who bad been enjoled into the embraces of " Sam " would not stand this; so, after two or three caucuses. Stevens was dropped, and an attempt made to rally on J. T. HEADLEY, (Whig.) of Orange County. All in vain, however; the seventy-eight Know-Nothings, duly marked and numbered, would not come to time-only a sorry score of them as beat. Finally, the bad job we given up, and nearly all those engaged in it voted for Littlejohn or Stevens, according to their respective party relations. The "Know-Nothing run is evidently about over at Albany, and we entreat those who mean to act hereafter with the party which triumphed in the election of Myron H. Clark, to renounce the proscriptive humbug utterly, openly and at once, say to the Know-Nothing drill-sergents "Get the behind me saten!" and proced to the discharge of their legislative duties unshackled, and intent only on the faithful discharge of their duty to the whole People. This course will relieve them from many embarrassments, and will be found, in the long run, as politic as it is just.

### PROHIBITION AT ALBANY.

The foolish gabble of a depraved press about the "Seward men" selling out the cause of Temperance in our Legislature for votes for Senator &c., is as false as falsehood can be. A decided majority of the new Assembly is in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law and of Gov. Seward's return to the Senate; but the two questions are nowise connected, and there are "Seward men' who are against Prohibition and Prohibitionists who are anti-Seward, each acting on either ques-

tion according to the dictates of his own judg-The passage or defeat of a Prohibitory Law would not add one to Gov. Seward's vote

for Senator nor subtract one from it. The leading friends of Prohibition are hard at work on the details of their bill, which they have greatly improved since last session, readering it more efficient and at the same time less exposed to cavil. If they had it perfected, we believe the Legislature would prefer to take it up and pass it forthwith-at all events, before the day fixed by law for the choice of a U. S. Senator -and so silence the silly fabrications on that head. If the Temperance men will have their bill settled and ready by next Monday, we believe this may and will be done. The Legislature wishes to pass it in such shape that it be not unconstitutional or needlessly offensive - as will satisfy the friends of Temperance and give their measure the fullest and fairest trial. And this, we think, will be

#### THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The City Government for 1855 was organized on Monday, by the installation of Fernanio Wood as Mayor, the swearing in of the Common Council. and the election of Isaac O. Barker, of the Fifteenth Ward, as President of the Board of Aldermen, and Daniel D. Conover, of the Fiftythird District, as President of the Board of Cougcilmen. So far as business talent and natural energy are concerned no fault can be found with either of these gentlemen, and if they only do as well as they know how, the City will have no reason to regret their election. Of Mr. Conover we have heard nothing but favorable reports, and, therefore, expect that he will make a good

Mayor Wood's Message is a very well written decument, without any reserve in its expression of opinion, or any hesitation in its promises of divotion to the City's interests. As for its sweeping cordemnation of the present organization of the Municipal Government, we do not feel called upon to discuss it at present. Tals Administration is one we had no hand in electing. and for which we are in no wise responsible. Of its acts we shall speak as they deserve, and, meanwhile, we are disposed to give it a fair chance, and not to pass judgment upon its course till it has shown, by something more than words. what that course is to be.

#### GOV. CLARK'S MESSAGE.

We have read many Messages more elegant in diction and brilliant in rhetoric than our mex Governor's, but hardly one whose suggestions and recommendations commanded our more hearty assent. And this approval is not secured by dexterous avoidance or ambiguous treatment of critical and controverted topics: for the suggestions of reform in our laws and institutions contained in this Message are as numerous and as radical as those embodied in any Executive manifesto since Gov. Seward's retirement. Gov. Clark, so far as we can perceive, has intentionally cluded no difficulty and shrunk from no responsibility; and while there are some minor points on which we decidedly dissent from his conclusions, we believe that their adoption in the main by our new Legislatore would signally promote the moral and social welfare of our People.

-Our State finances, as here laid open, are not in a flattering condition. The receipts into the Treasury are too small or the disbursements therefrom quite too lavge. But it must be considered that the year just closed has been disastrous, and that our Carai Tolis have largely fallen off, partly in consequence of the eager rivalry of competing railroads, but even more from the effects of deficient hervests and the stagnation induced by commercial distress. Had the State of Ohio alone secured average crops of wheat and corn in 1854, the aggregate of our Canal Revenues for both the old and the new year would have been sensibly increased. For it is to be noted that the falling off in transportation as yet has been mainly if not entirely conuned to those butky and weighty staples which are usually carried on Capals, while the relatively lighter and more costly fabrics which are mainly conveyed by railroads have thus far been distributed as freely as ever. Then our Canala are as yet unfinished, and milliens of dellars have been expended on works which must remain unavailable until the entire Enlargement is completed. Hence much freight is now drawn away to Railroads which must come back to the Canals whenever they shall be finished. so that boats of the largest size may pass from New-York or Albany to Buffalo. We cannot be lieve that the removal of Canal Tolls from the freight carried over the Central Road in summer was just or wises but we are confident that whenever the Enlargement shall have been completed, our Canal Tolls will rise to a point far above any yet attained by them. But it is in every view essential to the welfare and financial presperity of our State that the Enlargement be

via oreusly pressed to a speedy completion. The Governor's suggestion that Bonds and Mortgages are not a proper basis for Bank Issues might have been more positive without ceasing to be timely and proper. This Legislature should not adjourn without providing against the issue of another dollar on such securities and for the gradnal replacement of all those now held as Bank pledges by undoubted State Stocks.

The astounding aggregate (over \$214,000) of alleged indebtedness of our State Prisons reyealed by Goy Clark clearly indicates that persons admirably fitted to tenant the cells of those disciplicary institutions have by some unexplained blunder been permitted to acquire positions on the wrong side of the cell-doors, and even to influence materially their financial management. How Gov. Seymour can have allowed this volume of illegal debt to be rolled up to such magnitude without dismissing its authors from the public service, we do not comprehend; but it is certainly high time that a stop were put to its accumulation. We believe neither of our State Prisons has fallen short of paying its way for ten years past except through inespacity or rascality in he manage-

The imprisonment of witnesses, in order to have them on hand when wanted, is an outrage which no savage tribe would endure. We trust some practical substitute for it will be promptly devised and enacted.

The various Benevolent Institutions supported by our State, appear to be doing their proper work respectively with efficiency and success. The number of Immigrants arriving at our

ports during the year just closed was 313,747-an increase of 30,415 over the arrivals of 1853.

We thank Gov. Clark for his hearty, thorough well-expressed affirmation of the great truth that Common School Education should be absolutely Free-that all the children should equally enjoy it at the public expense-and that the education of the peorest children is a matter which concerns the State even more than it does their parents. We have read nothing of late with deeper satisfaction than this part of the Message. The Governor's suggestion, moreover, that each District shall draw school money, not in proportion to the number of children residing within its limits, but to that of the children actually attending its Public Schools, is admirable, and its embodiment in an act will effect great good. But we dissent, respectfully and most earnestly, from his plan for quartering Academies and Colleges on the taxpayers, under the specious plea of perfecting and rounding out our Educational system. It won't do, Gov. Clark! and we must hope that this project has been foisted upon you by bad advisers. Our Free Academy, which you eulogize so warmly, yet know so little of, is an aristocratic snemsly, and the farming districts, unused to staggering under such mountains of taxation as weigh down this City, will never endure the extra burden you here suggest. It is not right to tax the labor of the boy who must work all summer in his father's corn-field to pay the cost of educating his more fortunate school mate whose parents can afford to spare him to go through College; and you must not urge it. Up to the extent that educational advantages can in good faith be provided for and proffered to all, it will do to defray their cost by taxation; whatever goes beyond that point should be done expressly to provide our schools with competent teachers, and every one thus educated should be required to give a written obligation with security to teach in common schools for a stipulated term of years. It comes a little hard on the tax-payers when a miss of sixteen, having just finished her education at the State Normal School, goes home to be promptly married and set to house keeping without having taught a single day; for, though the bearing of children may be as important and necessary as their education, it has not yet been found necessary in this country to encourage it at so heavy a cost to the public as that of a Normal School education.

The Governor's idea (no, it is not the Governor's-we know it is not, though it has somehow been foisted into his Message) of "stimu-" lating teachers, pupils, &c., to a generous ri-" valry." and making extra facilities of education in academies and colleges, "the prize for which "all may contend." is as wrong as wrong can be. We hold Mr. Clark radically hostile to stimulation, and trust he will not forget that our State abolished Lotteries some twenty years ago.

On the Liquor question, the Governor is not merely right and clear, but strong and admirable. Is it not worth a struggle to hear such doctrines proclaimed from the Executive Chamber of our State instead of those of our late Governor in his Rum Veto !

Our Usury-law repealers will derive little aid or comfort from this Message; but the People will approve and sustain its doctrines respecting Money and Interest. They are not likely to be soon overruled at Albany.

We believe the Governor's proposal to prohibit absolutely and by efficient penalties all contracts to deliver Stocks at a future day is salutary and timely. Our Wall-st, "bears," who make contracts to deliver at a future day Stocks which they do not own-thus bet, in effect, that the Coun try will be less prosperous by and by than it now is, and are strongly tempted to do whatever will tend to realize their anticipations. To them. blight, shipwreck, war, pestilence, &c., are godsends; to pray that harvests shall be bounteous and industry well employed and rewarded, is to pray for their rule. There ought not to be a class in that perverse attitude, and we hope Gov. Clark's suggestion on this head will prevail.

The Message is right so far as it goes with respect to frauds on the Elective Franchise, but is singularly vague with respect to remedies. What we need is a careful Registration of Legal Voters. to be revised and perfected at least ten days before each Election. This is required for the country as well as cities, since there are Election Districts almost entirely of one party, wherein aliens and minors of the right stripe may vote at contested elections with impunity. Give us an efficient Registration !

Virginia must be benten in the suit she has commenced against New York for the value of Lemmon's liberated slaves, (already paid for by our citizens.) and we trust the best legal talent may be secured to plead our cause. If we fail, New-York becomes a Slave State whenever any slave holder chooses to make it so

The Governor is right on Internal Improvement-on the Tariff-and on the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise-as was already known. On the latter topic, he is temperate in statement but strong in his position, and the People are heartily with him -On the whole, this is a good Message. We

have had three worse to one as good, and we trust this will be read carefully and generally.

## NATIVISM AT ITS PRAYERS. After the Assembly had been organized yester-

day by the choice of officers Mr. C. C. Leigh, (Independent.) of this City moved that the clergymen of Albany who are pastors of organized congregations be invited to open, in rotation, the daily sittings with prayer. This is in accordance with the uniform practice since the Whig triumph of 1837, when the practice of opening the daily sittings with prager was recetablished.

At any other time, Mr. Leigh's resolution would have passed of course; but it was already underned by some that the Know-Nothing managers had resolved to exclude by some means all Roman Cattolic clergymen from the general invitation; and accordingly Mr. Wells, of Warren, moved that Mr. Leigh's proposition do lie on the table, which was carried on a count in a thin House by 49 to 43. -Of course, if the Assembly does not see fit

to be prayed for, that is its own business; but if it be intended to exclude-no matter by what means-reputable clergymen of any denomination, while others are invited, we trust it will be met in the sternest spirit. If men cannot pray without fighting about it, they may better let it

We believe this is a game of the Know-Nothng wire workers to recover the ground they lave lost in the organization, and enable them to make an exhibition of strength in some form, on the principle of the boy's-" I can't lick you, but I'll make mouths at your sister." We trust it may be signally defeated.

Mayor Wood closes his Message with one of those slips of the pen which all great men are liable to, as was proved by Gen. Taylor's famous phrase about "all the world and the rest of manhind," Thus the Mayer commends the delibe-

rations of the Common Council to "the protection of that All-wise Power which will, no doubt, so conduct its counsels as to insure the prosperity and well being of the whole community." Probably His Worship did not mean that Providence would so over-rule the acts of the Common Council as to make them beneficial to the City: but that is what he seems to say. Perhaps this is owing to his not being used to making that sort of official allusions.

We learn that the statement of our correspondent at Bermuds, to the effect that Aimiral Fanshawe was to proceed to Greytown with the Boscawen, 74; the Collossus, 81, and other ships of the British West In its squadron, is not correct. The fact is that Commodore Henderson has gone there from Jamaica on board of the steam-frigate Termsgant to confer with Mr. Wheeler, who is supposed to be charged by President Pierce with the duty of inquiring further into the difficulties which led to the destruction of Grestown.

### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Discatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
Washington D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1835.
Thomas J. Turter, of Stevenson County, Fasionist
Apri Nebraska Democrat has been elected Speaker.
Homas by sixteen instority over a Ne-

Abil Nebraska Democrat. The Nebraska itse are chopfallen.
The numor that the President will recommend Congress to declare war against Spain is without truth.
The speech of Mr. Mayall, of Maine, Anti Nebraska Democrat, excited the indignation of the Nebraska

The Star, of this city, says that Mr. Sickels's re-

Supreme Court, against the Commonwealth Bank of this city for a violation of its act of incorporation is discounting notes at usurious rates, and for dealing in promisery rotes. The writ is returnable on the 20th of this month. A bill in equity was also filed praying for a special injunction to restrain the bank from continuing the discount of paper at usurious rates. The hearing of the motion has been fixed for Saturday nov.

day next.

The weather on New-Year's was extremely flue.
The receptions by the President, the members of
the Cabinet, the foreign Ministers, and private citizets were very numerous and the day was more generally and extensively observed than heretofore.

# THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State organized at Spring field to-day. Thomas Turner, Esq., the Anti-Ne brasks candidate, was elected Speaker of the House and E. T. Bridges, Clerk.

# LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Harmsburger, Thesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

The organization of the House took place here this morning. On the first bailot for Speaker Henry K. Strong, the Whig and Native American candidate, was elected, receiving 76 votes—scattering, 21.

The Senate will meet at 3 o clock. Mr. Hendricks is the Whig caucus candidate for Speaker, and Mr. Hamlin the Democratic candidate.

SECOND DISPATOR.

The Senate met at 3 o clock this afternoon, and made three unsuccessful ballots for Speaker, with the following result:

B. D. Hamiin, Dem. 14

John Hendricks (Whig) 13

Scattering 4

Acjourned till to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Bostos, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

The Legislaturs of Massachusetts will assemble tomorrow. Several gentlemen have been named for the Presidency of the Senate, and for the Senate, but nothing definite can be known until the proceedings of the legislative cancuses, to be holden this evening, are made public. The patent-leather manufactory of General Abijah hompson, in Woburn, was destroyed by fire last

night.
Anthony Granber, of East Beston, was arrested to-day, charged with committing manulaughter on Christmas day while intoxicated, by driving his car-riage over Mrs. Curry, an aged lady, residing in Lynn, who has since died from the effects of the jojures she

who has since the from the decrease of the Krow-Nothing Senatorial Caucus to-night nemirates Heary W. Benedley, Eq., of Worcester, for the Presidency of the Senate, and C. L. Cox, of Lynn. for Cerk. Mr. Gifford, of Darbury, will probably be the Assistant Clerk.

The vote for the Presidency on the first ballot was as follows:

Benchley, IT: Richmond, of Berkshire, 7, Hall, of Plymouth, 5, Eaker, of Middless.

The House Canena hated until this hour, and finally comicated the Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, of Lowell, for Speaker, and Henry A. Marsh, of Pittsfield, for Clerk.

# NEW CITY GOVERNMENT OF BOSTON.

The new City Government was duly inaugurated here this forenoon, for the year 1855.

Chief Justice Shaw administered the eath of office to the Mayor elect, Dr. Smith, who then qualitied both branches of the Common Council.

The Mayor's Address was entirely of local interest.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS IN OWEGO.

At the charter election held here to day, the Know Nothings elected their entire ticket.

#### SOUTHERN MAIL ARRANGEMENTS. Concurry, Monday, Jan. The following mail schedule has been dec

and will go into effect in a few days. From Kingsville to Columbia the mail to be conveyed by the cars: from Charleston to Kingsville in coaches—time 20 hours; and from Columbia to Augusta in coaches—time, 16 hours. The great Northern and Southern mails are thus to pass through Columbia. FAILURE OF A BANKING-HOUSE.

PHYSELECULAR HOUSE.

PHYSELECULAR Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

The Banking House of Gen. Larimer, of this city, failed to-day. FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Bostos, Monday, Jan. 1, 1855.

The ship Minstrel, arrived at this port, brings Cape of Good Hope papers to Nov. 4.

Accounts from the frontier state that there were feers of another Kaffir war. It was alleged that the Kaffirs were endeavoring to stir up the Fingees to rebellion, the English having attempted to interfere with their system of polygony, &c. Active watch was kept by the Government.

The natives beyond Orange River sovereignty had refused its allow further trading of the British with the interior of Africa, saying that they would kill off all their elephonits.

Il their elephants.

So large an amount of wool had accumulated at out Elizabeth that freights to London had considera-The Cape papers contain severe articles on the policy of the Heme Government as regards the native

ribes. The country is in an unsettled state, and many mur-

FROM NEW-ORLEANS. New-Orderns, Saturday, Dec. 39, 1854.
The stesmship Philadelphia, from New-York, via
Havana, has arrived at this port. She brings no news
of importance.

of importance.

The loss by the destruction of the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, is estimated at \$70,000; of which, \$30,000 is covered by insurance.

An injunction was granted yesterday, restraining the Pontchartrain Railroad Company from selling the City Bonds now offered for sale by them in New-York.

STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

The U. S. M. steamship Southerner, Capt. Thomas wen, arrived here from New-York, at 3 o'clock this Tuesday morning.

LATER FROM TEXAS. NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1854.
Advices from Trans state that General Houston
ill resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, at the end of the present session.
Yellow fever is prevailing at Lavacea.
The Indians of Texas are disposed to make per and settle on the lands reserved for thom.

DESTA UCTION OF AN ENGINE LOUSE. SCHEMECTADY, Monday, Jai. 1, 1855.
The Engine house of the New-York Cestes Religion of at this place, took fire at an early hour the mounting, and was pertially destroyed. The demage to building an I locomotives is about \$3,500. It will cause no interruption of the business of the road.

PRESENTATION.

E. W. Benedict, Phys. who caught the incertiary Wilson as he was in he act of dring as as bulling in this place, a few needs cince, was peaked ay problemed by our citizens will a beautiful set of pate, two gold watches, and feed as a testimonial due to his services.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
WASHINGTON, Tursday, Jan. 2, 1835,
Nos. 20 and 21.—James Haynes vs. The Ystes
County Bank. The same vs. James L. Andrews stal,
Errers Circuit Court Michigan.
Justice McLean announced the decision of the
Court affirming the judgment of the said Circuit
with costs and interest.
No. 27.—Lyde Goodwin's admitted appellant vs.
Robert Oliver's, Executors Argument continued by
the Hon. Reverdy Johnson for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Martin for the appellant.

#### XXXIIID CONGRESS: SECOND SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Jan. 2, 1835.

The bill of Mr. Brodhoad, for granting bounty lans to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, came up as per assignment.

A desultory debate upon it followed, in which most of the Senators present took part, and during which Mr. BRODHEAD proposed to amend the second section so that the widow, and next, the children of the receiving, should receive the beauty land.

tion so that the widow, and next, the children of the pensioner, should receive the bounty land.

Mr. SULARI observed that this was not following former bounty land precedents.

The amendment was then rejected, and the provision to give one hundred and sixty across of lead to those who had served twenty eight days, was observed.

Messrs. CASS and STUART thought this minimum objectionable.

Mr. DAWSON replied that the bill meant patriotism, by giving the bounty to all, who, by enrolling themselves had signified a desire to defend their

The twenty-eight day minimum service was finally

A proposition ther came up to extend the provisions

A proposition then came up to atout the provisions of the bill to the revolutionary soldiers.

Mr. TOOMBS—If the bill is a measure to get rid of the public lands, then I am in favor of giving them to the descendants of these who wen them.

Mr. BADGER and he could not vote for the bill without striking out the minimum time, twenty-eight days, for his personal interest was for a shorter time; but, said he: "If the Senate will pass my bid, raising "the compensation of Judges and Congressma, without you and nays and without division, than, "I'll go for the bill, with or without amountments."

Several amendments were adopted: one restricting

Several amendments were adopted: one restricting the location of land warrants; and Mr. CLAY moved it be eon mitted to the Committee on Public Lands, to ascertain how many acres the bill gives away.

Mr. DODGE suggested a reference to the Committee or Pressions; and Budger, Committee Restrenchment. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. CLAYTON believed this the best Homesteat bill ever proposed, and appealed to the Senate to pass it at once.

The motion for committal was rejected.

The Sen & neibles were then proposed as beneficiaries, and the bill being reported to the Senate.

Mr. BRODHEAD renewed his annualment, which the Senate rejected, as the Committee of the Whole had done.

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS, the word "minor

as stricken out.
Then Mr. BRODHEAD S substitute for Section

was rejected.

Mr. St UART wished to restore the word "minor," and thus aburing beneficiaries. Said bill would fleed the merket with scrip, and not reach the object coa-

ten plated.

After a general discussion and change of the bill into every variety of character, the bill to amend the Judicial system of the United States, was made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. FISH'S Energeant Passenger bill was committed to the Special Committee on that subject, and the Sprate as journed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PERKINS (Pa) reported the bill, with the smendments remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular System of the United States. Its consideration

lar System of the United States. Its consideration was postpoined until Tuesday to act.

Mr. STRAUB asked permission to introduce a resolution tendering the use of the Hall of Representatives to the addicts of the War of 1812, in which to bold their Convention on the 5th of January.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) objected.

Mr. LATHAM offse of a resolution (adopted) calling on the Post-Office Department for a copy of the contract of 1812, with Mesers Remsey & Cormick, for the true sportation of the United States mail between Vera Cruz, Mexico and San Diego, Montarey and San Francisco, and likewise of ser information relative thereto.

We there's.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill o amord the act of August 4, 1854, reducing and raduating the price of public lands to actual sattlers.

and cultivators.

Mr. DOWDELL explained an american the wished to be adopted, to prevent any person who has not declared his intention to become a circaen of the United States, to the right of precaption land. Under the present law, foreigners of all colors, without such a declaration, may avail themselves of its

provisions.

Mr. COBB replied. The bill simply provides machinery for the better carrying the law into effect. Difficulties having arisen, he appealed to his colleague not to persevere in his amendment and remarks, as they would open up the discussion of the Know Nothing question, and thus retard the passage

Nothing question, nou case, chil before the House.

DOWDELL wished to favor preemption, of DOWDELL wished to favor preemption. outsiders now have superior benefits to native burst or those who have occlared their intention of **become** Mr. COBB took issue with the gertleman.

Mr. COBB took issue with the gentleman.

After further debate, several others participating in it, the bill and pending amendments were recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

AlMessage was then received from the President of the United States, and read. He says:

"In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An Act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works, heretofare commenced under authority of law," it became accessively for him, owing to the law day at which the bill was passed, to state his objections to it very briefly, announcing at the same time, a purpose to resuns the subject, for more deliberate discussion, at the present accession of Congress, for while, by no means readmible to the ardicusters are entitled to an expression of the considerations which have induced the dissent of a min of Congress for while, by no means releable to the ardineuscus of the task, he concedes the two Houses of Congress are entitled to an expression of the considerations which have induced the dissent of his part from their conclusions in this insteace. "What," he asks, "is intended by the phrase later had improvements? What does it subreace and what exclude? No such language is found in the Constitution. Not only is it not an expression in the Constitution, but it has no sufficient meaning to be of any value as a means of a safe conclusion either of Constitutional law or practical statemanship. If there is any power to construct relivous and cames, there must be the same power to construct bridges, and drain marshes, and provise means of irrigation—in fact, improvement of the casts for the development of matural resources. He says he has had consistent bridges, and drain marshes, and provise means of irrigation—in fact, improvement of the casts for the development of matural resources. He says he has had consistent and took it for greated it was fundamental proposition that the Pederal Government is the creature of the States, that the severe go power is in them alone, and that from them all power a derived. All power not delegated to Government is reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. Starting from this, and denying that the power found in the preemble to the Constitution, he proceeds to examine the various chauses in that instrument under which the power for the system of internal improvement is to be found in the premible to the Constitution, he proceeds to examine the various chauses in the instrument under which the power for the system of internal improvement. Congress can only construction be prevained to the flower ment. The state research the Government. Congress can only construction and provements. If the improvement of the negation of river and harbor be necessary to carryout a constitution.

The Message was very long, and in its consistion by the General Government by the word